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talking to Rafet Pasha in a very direct way about the limitations upon his authority during the period of Allied occupation of the city. And, while that was happening, the diplomats of the Allied countries, gravely concerned at the possibility that the Turks would get beyond bounds, and taking cognizance of reports that the Turkish diplomats were planning to play the Allied nations against each other in the Lausanne Conference, held numerous hurried conferences, with the reported result that they will present a solid and united front to the Turks in the conference.

THE AGREEMENT

It is now stated that, despite various disagreements on specific matters, Great Britain, France, and Italy are in substantial accord. A cable from London on November 14 described the program in this manner:

French acceptance of the British plan for preliminary Allied agreement on the terms to be made the Turks at Lausanne Conference relieves the tension which has existed here and at Paris for the last week.

Late tonight or tomorrow the British Government will send a note to Paris embodying its views on the Turkish demands. A reply is expected Thursday. Lord Curzon, Foreign Secretary, has arranged to see Premier Poincaré in Paris on the way to Lausanne, and their conversation will be continued on the train from Paris to Lausanne. They will meet Premier Mussolini, of Italy, at Lausanne Sunday to complete the Allied agreement.

Great Britain is prepared to make some modifications in the capitulations. It is thought she will be prepared to accept commercial freedom of the Straits and waive the right to send warships through. This probably will meet American approval, as will modification of the capitulations, if the French and Italians agree.

The French may be willing to go even further in meeting the Turkish demands concerning the capitulations than the British. Probably there will have to be a compromise, but it is almost certain if England, the chief naval power, accepts commercial freedom of the Straits, no one else will object.

The Turks also are demanding a plebiscite in Western Thrace. The British insist the Maritza River be the limit of Turkey in Europe, and propose besides a neutral zone on both sides of the river to keep the Greeks and Turks from fighting.

The Turks also demand a plebiscite in Mesopotamia and part of Syria. Both the British and French will reject this. Bulgaria is asking an outlet to the Ægean, but this does not meet with British approval.

The United States will be represented at Lausanne by Rear-Admiral Mark Bristol, who has been in command of American ships at Constantinople; Richard Washburn Child, Ambassador at Rome, and Joseph C. Grew, Ambassador at Berne.

INTERNATIONAL NOTES

ON OCTOBER 30 THE ACTUAL DOMINATION of Italy by the Fascisti, the Ku-Klux and American Legion of Italy, became legal domination. Benito Mussolini, leader of the Fascisti, whose activities had troubled cabinets for months and had caused the collapse of the Facta Ministry, became Italy's Prime Minister; and he immediately made it plain that he was to be, if he had his way, the sort of boss Premier that Lloyd-George was in his heyday.

"Today" (he declared from the balcony of his hotel to cheering thousands of his followers, after returning

from an audience with the King on October 30) "Italy has not only got a cabinet, but she has also got a government, a strong government, such as she has needed for many years past, but never obtained."

Mussolini took with him into the cabinet a number of his followers. He proceeded to put what Americans call "pep" into governmental operations. Among the conservatives of Italy and other lands and among the educated Italians living in the United States, there is more satisfaction than dissatisfaction with the new leader and his policies. The belief is that he will bring stability and compel respect for Italy, while holding in check at home the Communists and other extremists. But to those interested in international peace and quiet he presents dangers, for he talks of a greater Italy in a way that may mean an aggressive, belligerent Italy. And Italy lives near one of the worst danger zones.

INVITATIONS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED by the Editor of the ADVOCATE OF PEACE and others of similar interest in the cause of peace to attend the conference called by the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, to be held at The Hague on December 9-11. The invitation was signed by Miss Jane Addams, president of the organization. The American party will sail on November 21.

Miss Addams stated in her letter of invitation that members of the executive board of the organization have seen utter despair coming upon the people of Central Europe and other nations helpless to disentangle themselves from the "economic disaster which the existing settlements had brought upon them all." Efforts will be made at the conference to forward the movement for changes in the basic terms of the peace treaty, and to promote a world conference.

In the week following this conference the International Federation of Trades Unions will hold a world peace conference at The Hague, December 10-15.

THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF DAILY VACATION BIBLE SCHOOLS reports that during the last summer vacation Bible and church schools showed an increase of about 40 per cent in enrollment. Reports indicate, it is stated, that about 5,000 schools were held last summer in all parts of the world, with a total enrollment of about 500,000 children. Most of the schools were in the United States, but about 800 were in China and a considerable number in Japan, the Philippines, France, and Mexico.

THE LECTURERS' CONFERENCE ON PUBLIC OPINION AND WORLD PEACE, arranged by the International Lyceum and Chautauqua Association, which is to be held in Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, on December 7, 8, 9, will be addressed by an imposing array of speakers, headed by President Harding. The others announced as having definitely accepted places on the program are: Former Premier Georges Clemenceau; Karel Pergler, former Czechoslovakia Minister to Japan; Countess Irene di Robilant, of Italy; Roland S. Morris, former Minister to Japan; Henry Morgenthau, former Ambassador to Turkey; Dr. Walter Simons, formerly Foreign Secretary of the German Republic, now Chief Justice of the German Supreme Court (conditional);

Harold G. Moulton, joint author of "Balancing Budgets"; Dr. John H. Gray, former President of the American Economic Association; Dr. E. A. Ross, professor of sociology, University of Wisconsin; Dr. Alfred L. P. Dennis, formerly professor of history, University of Wisconsin, member Council on Foreign Relations; Frederick William Wile, Washington correspondent for the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*; Herbert Adams Gibbons, author of "The New Map of Asia," "France and Ourselves," "Bases of Anglo-Saxon Solidarity," etc.; Glenn Frank, Editor *The Century Magazine*; Dr. Wm. McDougall, director psychological laboratory, Harvard University.

ACCORDING TO DISPATCHES FROM ITALY shortly after the Fascisti had won control of the government, the spirit of the zealots in that organization had become so ardent in devotion to what the Fascisti believe to be the well-being of Italy that the following oath was taken by the members of the organization in Piacenza:

By the blood of our 2,000 martyrs, whom we invoke as witnesses and judges of our actions, we, the black-shirts of Piacenza Province, swear that for one year,

First, we will not wear on our persons or keep in our houses anything made of gold, silver, or precious metals or stones.

Second, we claim for ourselves the privilege of working ardently, without pay, for the good of our country.

Third, we renounce all wordly amusements which are not expressions of civic joy for our nation's progress.

Fourth, we will give all superfluous ornaments to a fund for supporting enterprises having goodness, civilization, beauty, and improvement as their object.

THE PROJECTED ECONOMIC CONFERENCE IN BRUSSELS, to be held in December, is gaining attention, as the time draws near for its session. Premier Poincare is reported as determined to accede to no reduction in the reparations due France from Germany unless there is some reduction in Interallied debts that will offset France's loss. It is now the purpose to link the questions of debts and reparations in the discussions in Brussels. M. Poincare told the French Senate on November 9 that unless the Brussels Conference gave the French satisfaction they would act alone with respect to Germany. "There is nothing in the world," he is quoted as having said, "that can prevent the French acting alone, if other means fail."

FIGURES PRINTED IN THE NEW YORK TIMES in the latter part of October led to the conclusion by the writer of an article from the *Times'* Paris Bureau that if the French army were cut in half, which was described as inconceivable, the savings would be the equivalent of only \$100,000,000. That savings, it was further reasoned in the dispatch, would not pay more than $3\frac{1}{3}$ per cent interest on the French debt to the United States, with no provision for amortization.

INFORMATION CURRENT IN OFFICIAL CIRCLES in Washington is that although President Harding stood firmly with the army and navy last year in their efforts to pre-

vent the cuts favored in Congress and finally accomplished, he rejected proposals made by the War and Navy Departments this year for efforts to increase the army and navy.

The question arose when the Executive budget was being framed. The War Department sounded the President on increasing the enlisted personnel from 125,000 to 150,000 and the officer personnel from 12,000 to 16,000. The President turned down the proposal. The navy wanted to increase its enlisted personnel from 86,000 to 96,000 and was turned down. There are about 6,500 officers in the navy, and no change was proposed in the number.

SOMETHING IN THE NATURE OF SAUCE for the gander was provided in the middle of November, when the Mexican Embassy made representations to the State Department concerning the alleged lynching of a Mexican in Texas. There is some question whether Elias Villareal Zarate was lynched in Weslaco, Texas, or taken from the jail and spirited away. There seems to be no question that after a fight with an American he was jailed in a small building and was taken out of the building the following night by a party of men, since when he has not been seen. The Mexican Embassy not only protested to the State Department concerning that affair, but it added a little more sauce for the gander when it asked guarantees of protection for the Mexican consul at Hidalgo, Texas. The latter's life has been threatened, according to reports to Mexican officials.

ARTHUR DA SILVA BERNARDES was inaugurated President of Brazil on November 15. The Associated Press dispatch from Rio Janeiro made no mention of any untoward event in connection with the ceremony, but dispatches were cabled to several American papers a few days before the inauguration to the effect that Brazil was seething under the surface with opposition to BernarDES, and that the most extreme precautions had been taken to guard him against assassination.

EARLY IN NOVEMBER THE SHIPPING BOARD issued regulations covering the transfer of American ships to the registry of other nations, designed to prevent such transfers for the purpose of escaping the ruling that American ships may not transport liquor. The regulations provide that pledges must be given that the ships will not transport liquor to the United States after being transferred. If the pledges are violated, the transfer of registry becomes void and the ship subject to seizure.

BOOK REVIEWS

DEMOCRACY'S INTERNATIONAL LAW. By Jackson H. Ralston. John Byrne & Co., Washington, 1922. Pp. 1-165. \$1.50.

The main thesis of this book is that international laws, particularly so-called laws of war, are not laws according to any defensible definition. Yet there is such a thing as true international law, "the noblest branch of legal science." Every man is affected by this true international law. In the first chapter the author points out that this true international law can be discovered only as we recall the nature of law, its adjective and substantive aspects, and square our concepts accordingly. As applied to international law,